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U.S. Envoy to UN Disputes India on Arming Pakistan

By Stuart Auerbach
Washington Post Service
NEW DELHI — The U.S. representative to the United Nations, Jane J. Kirkpatrick, on Monday sharply rejected India's argument that the sale of U.S. arms to Pakistan threatens India and could lead to a fourth Indian-Pakistan war.

"What appears to one nation as militarization appears to another nation as a game of, what we would say in the States, 'catch-up ball,'" she said.
This was a clear reference to India's agreement last year to purchase \$1.6 billion in arms from the Soviet Union on such favorable terms that Pakistan estimates their real worth at \$3 billion and the U.S. State Department gives their value at \$5.5 billion.

Mrs. Kirkpatrick, who received a 20-minute briefing by the Defense Ministry in an attempt to convince her that India is militarily weak compared to Pakistan, insisted that "India is one of the world's major military powers" whose strength has increased "very dramatically" since the last war with Pakistan 10 years ago.

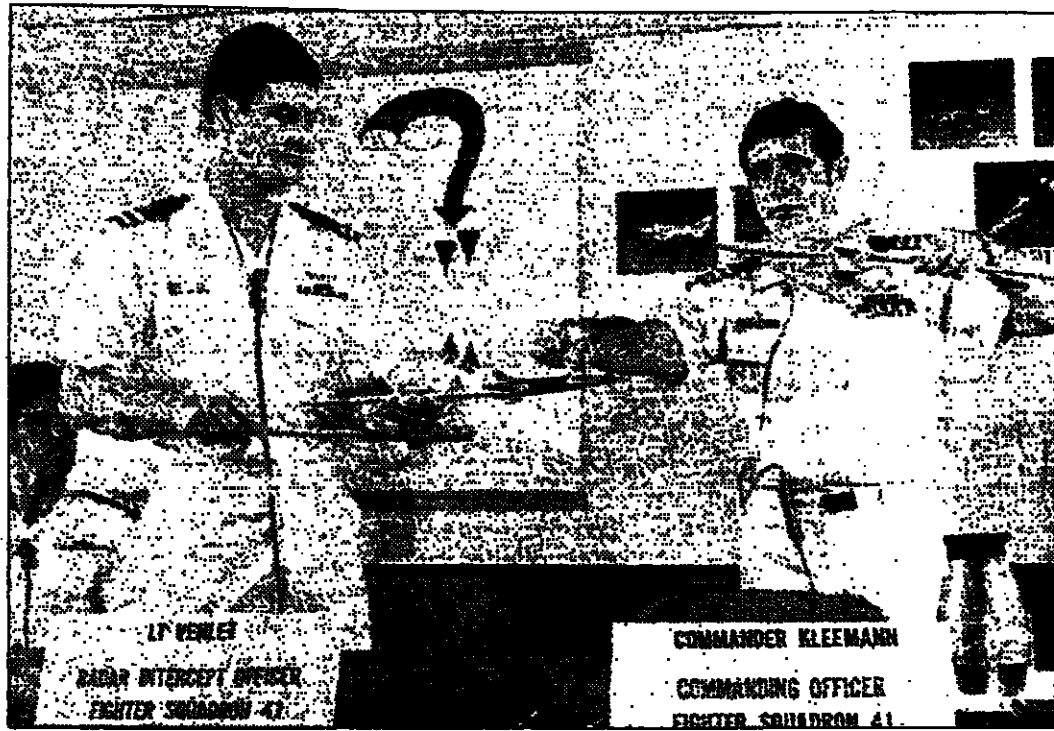
"What you call rearming your neighbors in a fashion that imposes a new arms race in the subcontinent, we call helping Pakistan to have some confidence as it confronts the problem of refugees and a Soviet presence on its borders," she continued in answering Mr. Lal. Pakistan has about two million refugees from neighboring Afghanistan.

Non-Nonsense Approach
Mrs. Kirkpatrick, the highest ranking U.S. official to visit India since the Reagan administration took office in January, seemed to defy Washington's new non-nonsense approach to its foreign relations.

Begin to Push Sadat for Normal Relations
By Norman Kempster
Los Angeles Times Service
JERUSALEM — Prime Minister Menachem Begin plans to tell resident Anwar Sadat of Egypt that Israel is not satisfied with the pace of normalization, when the two leaders meet Tuesday at the Egyptian port of Alexandria.

African Heads of State Hold W. Sahara Talks
By Charles T. Powers
Los Angeles Times Service
NAIROBI — King Hassan II of Morocco arrived in Kenya on Monday to meet with seven other African heads of state to work on a solution to the six-year-old conflict over the Western Sahara.

China Fights Wave of Crime With Tough Punishment
87 Executions Are Reported Since Late June
By Michael Parks
Los Angeles Times Service
PEKING — A sharp rise in violent urban crime is making law and order a key issue in China, and the government's response to the public outrage is swift and harsh punishment for the criminals.



Cdr. Henry Kleemann, right, and Lt. David Venet hold scale models of U.S. F-14s and Soviet-built Su-22 fighter planes to explain how they shot down two Libyan jets over the Mediterranean.

Libyan Jets Downed Just Outside Maneuvers Area, 6th Fleet Says

By Alan Cowell
New York Times Service
ABOARD THE USS NIMITZ, Off Naples — The 6th Fleet disclosed Monday that the downing of two Libyan warplanes by U.S. F-14 fighter jets last week took place slightly outside a "designated" area in the Mediterranean's disputed Gulf of Sidra where the United States had advised shipping that it was holding missile maneuvers.

Low Risk Maneuvers
[He insisted, however, that a U.S. jet was shot down over Libya, which is the Gulf of Sidra. Col. Qadhafi said that his Soviet-built fighters had no orders to attack U.S. jets.]

INSIDE
N.Y. Stocks Skid
Stock and bond prices take a severe downturn in New York markets on expectations that interest rates will not drop for some time. Page 7.

New Camera
Sony has introduced a camera that uses a magnetic video disk rather than film to take snapshots. Page 7.

Lebanon, Again
With the Israeli and Palestinian guns stilled — for the moment at least — the political forces within Lebanon turn to the normal business at hand: shooting at each other. Page 2.

Cancer List
U.S. agencies know the names of hundreds of thousands of people who have been exposed to cancer-causing chemicals on their jobs, but have made no effort to tell them about the risk. Page 5.

Warmer World
A team of federal scientists says it has detected an overall warming trend in the earth's atmosphere and predicts a global warming of "almost unprecedented magnitude" in the next century. Page 5.

Solidarity Presses Plan For a Key Referendum

By Dusko Dodr
Washington Post Service
WARSAW — In a new and deeper challenge to Communist authorities, Poland's independent trade unions Monday decided to hold a referendum on self-management by workers at the country's largest industrial enterprise despite government warnings that it does not intend to give up the control.

Polish observers and Western military attaches have reported increased security in the Warsaw area. Riot police in full gear and trucks carrying equipment were seen Sunday in several parts of the city.

Lennon's Killer Sentenced in N.Y.
The Associated Press
NEW YORK — Mark David Chapman, 26, was sentenced Monday to 20 years to life in prison for the slaying of John Lennon. The former Beatle was gunned down Dec. 8 outside the New York apartment building where he lived with his wife and son.

China Fights Wave of Crime With Tough Punishment
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By Michael Parks
Los Angeles Times Service
PEKING — A sharp rise in violent urban crime is making law and order a key issue in China, and the government's response to the public outrage is swift and harsh punishment for the criminals.

New Politics and Hope At Polish Grass Roots

SOLIDARITY: THE IMPACT
In the second of a two-part series describing the impact of Poland's Solidarity movement on a small community, the International Herald Tribune describes the endemic economic problems that have led the inhabitants of Piaseczno to place their hopes on Solidarity.

Former Leaders Blamed
It is fairly impossible to find anyone in this town — whether Solidarity sympathizer or Communist — who does not identify the economic hardships with the bankruptcy of state policies during the last few decades. Housing and especially food shortages stand out as the gravest economic concerns. In both cases Solidarity has escaped blame and, indeed, has capitalized on popular frustrations and fears to expand its ranks.

Queuing for Decades
Franciska Laganska, a short, dowdy 70-year-old housewife with an invalid husband, marvels at the old man who stands in front of the butcher shop every day at 6 a.m., maybe three hours before she gets there. Queuing up has been part of her daily routine for most of the last four decades. But the waiting is much longer than it ever has been in her memory, and she still risks walking away empty-handed.

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In Lebanon, a Deadly Cross Fire Resumes

South Is Quiet Again, So Leftist Factions Go to Work on Old Scores

By John Kifner
New York Times Service

BEIRUT — With the Israeli and Palestinian guns stilled, for the moment anyway, the political forces within Lebanon have turned to the normal business at hand — shooting at each other.

Nearly a hundred people have been killed during the past month in sporadic outbreaks of fighting that illustrates once again the almost hopeless complexity of the tangled rivalries that have strengthened the iron grip that Syria maintains over much of Lebanon.

After the clashes, most of them between leftist factions, Lebanese government officials or the heads of rival private armies cross the mountains to Damascus, where most of the important decisions affecting Lebanon are actually made.

The new fighting has involved Muslim leftist and Palestinian guerrilla organizations pitted against the Syrian peacekeeping troops, rival organizations competing for the loyalty of the Shiite Muslim community, snipers who have kept both the port and most of the passages between the capital's Christian and Muslim sections closed for most of the past week, and, to a lesser extent, enemy Maronite Catholic warlords.

Heavy artillery barrages, halted in June, have again echoed between the Syrian positions of the Arab deterrent force and those of the Lebanese Army and the Christian Phalangist militia. There has been heavy damage and at least six people killed in the main Christian neighborhood of Achrafieh.

The rapid deterioration in what is euphemistically referred to here as the "security situation" has raised doubts about the task of the special Arab League committee attempting to find a lasting settlement. It is scheduled to hold its next meeting early in September.

A volatile new factor in the situation, further strengthening the Syrian grip, has been addition of a new militia to the 43 or so already operating here. The new army is personally loyal to Col. Rifaat al-

Assad, brother of President Hafez al-Assad of Syria and the commander of the special forces that maintain the government's power in Damascus.

While most of the leftist militias in West Beirut grew up around the neighborhood strongmen and street gangs that existed before the 1975-1976 civil war, this one suddenly materialized at 3 a.m. one day last month.

Residents of the beachfront Manara neighborhood woke up startled to find the Renaissance Tennis Club taken over by armed men putting up pup tents, digging fortifications and deploying armored cars.

Stranger yet, they were clad from head to toe, including caps, in raspberry-red fatigue uniforms. They called themselves the Arab

Cavalry, although the neighborhood's international community immediately named them the "pink panthers."

Sullen even by local standards, the gunmen took up positions every 10 yards or so along the wall of the club, glaring and pointing their submachine guns at every passing car. The Druze militia of the leftist leader Walid Jumblatt, who occupy a barracks in the shell of an unfinished Sheraton Hotel, a block away, invited them to leave. Despite at least one big exchange of machine-gun fire, they have shown no inclination to do so.

The announcement of the formation of the Arab Cavalry claimed its allegiance to Rifaat al-Assad, and there is little pretense they are anything but a Syrian instrument. The "militia" is being

fed by trucks from the Syrian Army commissary.

There has been speculation that Syria may press to have the group integrated into any expanded Lebanese Army, thus maintaining Syrian influence. One of its immediate goals appears to be to serve as a control, or potential threat, to the Palestinian guerrillas here. When Yasser Arafat, the Palestine Liberation Organization leader, went to Damascus last week, it was noted he met with Rifaat al-Assad, not his brother, the president, as he normally does.

More than a hundred of the pink-clad gunmen were sent to Tripoli, in northern Lebanon, during a series of clashes between rival leftist clans and organizations three weeks ago in which about 26 persons died. The Syrian forces took over most of the city.

That battle had hardly ended when fighting broke out among the large Shiite population in southern Lebanon, which already was battered by last month's Israeli attacks.

The fighting centered on a recruiting drive by Amal, the Shiite religious militia, against Lebanese Communist groups. The fighting quickly spread to the Shiite refugee living in a half-dozen slum suburbs in the south of Beirut. Syrian troops moved in with tanks, effectively taking over the area. About 40 people are believed to have died.

This round of fighting threatened to close the last of the five passageways between Christian East Beirut and predominantly Muslim West Beirut. The government's repeated efforts to open the mid-city Sodeco crossing have failed to last more than a few hours, with snipers winging passing motorists.

The perilous road past sunken ships in the port was closed last week, too, by snipers who apparently were firing from the Syrian side.

Last week, nocturnal fighting picked up again. According to the Syrian command, Phalangist militia was attempting to capture a strategic building, Lebanon was returning to normal.



TYPHOON AFTERMATH — Flood waters caused by Japan's worst storm in 16 years poured through a broken dike Monday near Ryugasaki City, northeast of Tokyo, forcing the residents of 5,000 homes to evacuate. At least 24 persons throughout Japan were killed by the typhoon.

Police Remove 30 Iranians From Embassy in Sweden

The Associated Press

STOCKHOLM — Police stormed the Iranian Embassy on Monday to end its occupation by 30 Iranian students who were holding the ambassador and his wife hostage to protest recent executions in Iran, authorities said.

A police spokesman said the students gave up without a struggle but had caused considerable damage to embassy facilities.

A spokesman for the students phoned The Associated Press from the occupied embassy earlier and said, "We want to protest against the fascist executions that have been going on in Iran in the last weeks."

Iran's Islamic fundamentalist regime has executed hundreds of government foes in recent weeks in a crackdown on leftists and other supporters of former President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, who is now in France.

2 Leftist Groups

Police said the students stormed into the embassy and residence at Lidingsö, an island suburb of Stockholm, on Monday morning, taking Ambassador Abdul Rahim Gavanji and his wife hostage.

The students' spokesman said the group represented the Peykar and the Fedayeen, two Iranian Marxist groups opposed to Ayatol-

lah Ruhollah Khomeini's Islamic regime.

"We are 30 unarmed students," the spokesman said. "The ambassador and his wife are in another room. We told them not to leave and they did not protest."

Occupation in Oslo

A spokeswoman for the students later called The Associated Press to read a communique that included these demands: freedom for all political prisoners in Iran, a halt to all executions, a Swedish government protest against the government in Tehran and the dispatch of an international judicial delegation to Iran to investigate prison conditions and alleged torture of prisoners.

A recent occupation of the Iranian Embassy in Oslo by Iranian leftist students from Sweden ended peacefully after the students held a news conference. They surrendered to police and were sent back to Sweden. No legal action was taken.

The student spokesman at the Stockholm embassy said the group there was not the group that occupied the embassy in Oslo.

Iran announced Sunday that it had arrested 480 "counterrevolutionaries" in raids on guerrilla hideouts and had executed 23 persons.

Libya Jets Downed Outside Maneuvers Area, U.S. Says

(Continued from Page 1) six Libyan aircraft penetrated the designated area, the 6th Fleet commanders said, but, apart from the two Sukhoi, all withdrew without opening fire when intercepted.

"Designation" of an area in notices to shipping and airmen had not bestowed territorial rights on the 6th Fleet over the maneuver zone and was, the naval officers said, an advisory procedure. The purpose of U.S. aerial patrols outside the designated area was to prevent other vessels or aircraft from straying into it.

Cmdr. Henry M. Kleemann, commanding officer of the "Black Aces" squadron that brought down the Libyans, and pilot of the first of two F-14s to engage them, said the two Sukhoi were approaching head on and he was beginning a turn when he saw one of the Libyan jets fire a missile from about 1,000 feet.

"I decided we had been fired upon and they were likely to do it again," said the pilot, who flew sorties in Vietnam. He told of how he maneuvered to attack the Su-

khoi from the rear so their jet exhaust would attract the F-14's Sidewinder heat-seeking missile.

"There was no chance that I was not going to pull the trigger," Cmdr. Kleemann said. "It did go through my mind that it would cause a ruckus."

Norway Air Workers Say They Will Strike

The Associated Press

OSLO — Half of Norway's 600 air technicians threatened to go on strike at midnight Monday to press for higher wages, but airlines officials said no disruption of flights Tuesday was expected.

Johan Bostad, spokesman for the Sweden-based Scandinavian Airlines System, said all aircraft scheduled to leave Norway on Tuesday morning would be checked before the strike began.

The government called a special session of the parliament for Tuesday to pass a bill requiring binding arbitration, an act that would make a strike illegal.

A Year After Solidarity, New Politics Brings New Hope to Polish Town of Piaseczno

(Continued from Page 1)

Mrs. Laganska's admiration is certain of receiving top-quality meat. Mrs. Laganska's tattered ration card shows that she has managed to purchase second and third-class meat, but has missed out on most of the choice cuts. Still, she said, she felt lucky to get most of the three-kilogram monthly ration to which each family member is entitled.

The state meat shop is a three-person operation. Wladyslaw, a burly, white-haired former worker

at a Warsaw meat-packing plant, has been the chief butcher since arriving here nine months ago. Hania, a tall brunette pushing 40, is his assistant. The other employee, Vincenty, a crotchety septuagenarian pensioner, was appointed by the local party organization as the consumers' representative.

On most days, meat deliveries from the suburban Warsaw plant 30 kilometers away arrive in the late morning. But they are often delayed until the mid-afternoon. Wladyslaw said he was lucky to

receive a third of the 500 kilograms he orders a day.

"We are short in quality and quantity," he said. "The coupons are no guarantee for the shoppers."

There seems to be no imminent danger of starvation or serious malnutrition in Piaseczno. Shoppers cannot always find the particular vegetables they are looking for, but varieties of one kind or another abound in the state shops and the "free markets" that peasants set up on any empty town lot they can find.

However, the meat shortages — particularly beef and pork — are real, and are becoming more acute week by week.

Skepticism on Shortages

Back in Warsaw, officials of the state planning commission for food and agriculture attribute the meat scarcity to a long list of mistaken farm policies. Investments in agricultural machinery and fertilizers lagged far behind those accorded to prestige industrial projects. Poor weather last year reduced crops for livestock fodder. The alarming foreign debt has sharply reduced hard currency reserves to import meat from abroad.

With a push from Solidarity, salaries have been rising much faster than the government-subsidized price of food, so that demand has far outpaced supply. And farmers grumble that the money the government pays them for their produce is no longer keeping pace with their costs.

But, like many other ordinary Piaseczno citizens, Wladyslaw, the butcher, believes rumors that the government is purposely withholding meat from the market — maybe to export it for hard currency, maybe to turn public sentiment against the Solidarity movement. "This country was drowning in food — that's all I have to say."

Black Market Factor

The crowd started knocking on the front door, and Hania shouted to them that a few more minutes were needed to finish carving the meat. "People are losing their patience," she said. "Before, they would let a pregnant woman or a mother with a baby step to the front of the line. Not anymore."

A middle-aged man with slicked-down hair came in the back entrance, said a few words softly to one of the employees, curiously handed over a carton of cigarettes, and accepted in return a package of what appeared to be meat. The visitor walked out the back way, and the front door opened to the large crowd.

It is difficult to know how much of a factor the black market plays in the distribution of meat in Piaseczno. Because of the shortages, the government has decreed that meat should be sold only in state shops. But poultry, at least, is still available in the "free markets."

Many Piaseczno citizens assert that, one time or another they buy beef and pork directly from the farms, at prices far above those offered by state butchers.

Certainly the pig that Jozef Przygodzki had just finished slaughtering when three guests showed up at his 15-acre farm was not going to end up in a state shop. Mr. Przygodzki, an impish, muscular 60-year-old with a shock of frizzy hair and a bushy moustache, is

the local chairman of Rural Solidarity. He said that the illegal slaughter was exceptional, to celebrate an anniversary with his neighbors, and he insisted that he would distribute the pork free of charge.

Local Superstition

He blamed the meat shortages on the state's agricultural policies, and laughed at government predictions that there might be bumper harvests this year to ease the food crisis. A dry spell was threatening his sugar beets, he said. The wheat and corn were not doing well either.

According to local superstition, which Mr. Przygodzki half-seriously accepts, if a stork chick falls out of its nest, it is a certain sign that the crops will be meager. It was that way four years ago when an extended drought predictably occurred after two chicks fell out of a nest in a nearby farm. Last year, a whole nest dropped to the ground, a neighbor's barn burned and local farmers reaped one of their worst harvests in recent memory.

Mr. Przygodzki held up a photograph of a stork chick he found sprawled on his yard as evidence that no good was in store this year.

Weather and superstition aside, Mr. Przygodzki had some disturbing tales to recount about state mismanagement of agriculture, tales that he claimed drove him to shun the government sector and push for a Rural Solidarity chapter in Piaseczno county.

Problem With Pigtails

He asserted that the government repeatedly violated its agreement with local farmers to buy their piglets at a predetermined price and then take on the expense of fattening them for slaughter. The state purchasing agents delayed for weeks, sometimes months, coming by the farms, evidently in the hopes that the farmers would incur the costs of feeding the animals to maturity. So Mr. Przygodzki and his neighbors decided to transport personally the piglets to the state farms.

"We stopped doing that because the conditions at the state farms were terrible," he said. "Out of 200 pigs we once delivered, 38 drowned in their own excrement. They were packed that tightly into a small barn."

Profits were probably a bigger factor in Mr. Przygodzki's decision to bypass the state agricultural agents altogether. He says he can get four times the state price for his piglets by selling them to neighboring farmers. Although according to law, the farmers must sell all the pigs to state slaughter-houses after fattening them, it is likely that much of meat is being sold directly to consumers — a situation that Mr. Przygodzki says is beyond his legal responsibility.

Most blue-collar families in Piaseczno spend close to two-thirds of their income on food, and cannot afford to regularly turn to the black market for meat. It is more often middle-class professionals — husbands and wives who are not prepared to spend hours everyday in the queues at the state butcher shop — who are willing to pay the high price of accepting clandestine home deliveries from peasants or drive directly out to the farms at sunrise and dusk.

While the food situation has nowadays undoubtedly moved to the forefront of public concern, politically explosive in Piaseczno than housing in the months that preceded the fall of Communist Party leader Edward Gierek last year. With the rise of the Solidarity movement, resentment over the

Hinckley Is Indicted in Reagan Shooting Case

WASHINGTON — John V. Hinckley Jr., 26, was indicted Monday on charges that he tried to kill President Reagan and wounded other men in an assassination attempt March 30.

A U.S. grand jury in Washington returned the 13-count indictment against Mr. Hinckley, who was arrested moments after the shooting. Hinckley's mental state at the time and the question of his sanity are expected to play a key role in his case.

Mr. Reagan, White House press secretary James S. Brady, Secret Service agent Timothy J. McCarthy and District of Columbia policeman Thomas K. Delahanty were wounded in the gunfire outside the Washington Hilton Hotel.

Carter Greeted With Laxish Welcome in China

PEKING — Former U.S. President Jimmy Carter arrived in China last week to a warm and friendly welcome Monday night and was told that Communist Party Party Chairman Deng Xiaoping, the country's top leader, was expected to meet him.

Deputy Foreign Minister Zhang Wenjin and Han Xu, director of the Foreign Ministry's North American department, were at the airport to greet Mr. Carter, his wife Rosalynn, and their daughter, Amy.

China has generally treated former U.S. presidents with lavish festivities normally befitting a head of state. The late Chairman Mao had sent a plane to pick up former President Richard M. Nixon in 1972 and welcomed him as if he were still chief executive.

Another IRA Prisoner Joins Hunger Strike

BELFAST — Another Irish nationalist prisoner joined Monday to a hunger strike that has taken 10 lives in Belfast's Maze Prison.

In Dublin, Premier Garret FitzGerald and senior Cabinet ministers began a two-day review of policy on Northern Ireland that government sources said could lead to a summit meeting with British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher.

Britain's Northern Ireland Office said Bernard Fox, 30, a member of the Irish Republican Army's Provisional wing, was sentenced to 12 months for the bombing of a Belfast hotel in 1977 and for possessing explosive devices, joined the hunger strike by refusing breakfast and lunch. Five other prisoners are on hunger strike to demand changes in the status of Irish Republican prisoners that Britain refuses to grant.

Senate Ethics Panel Votes to Expel Williams

WASHINGTON — The Senate Ethics Committee voted unanimously Monday to recommend expulsion of Harrison A. Williams Jr., a Democrat who has represented New Jersey in the Senate for 22 years, grounds that his Abscam conviction was "ethically repugnant" to the Senate.

If the recommendation is approved by the full Senate, he would be the first senator expelled since 1862. Sen. Williams, 61, was convicted of bribery and conspiracy charges last May in U.S. District Court in New York. Prosecutors said he agreed to use his influence as a senator to further a business deal with an undercover FBI agent posing as a lobbyist.

"The Ethics Committee unanimously finds, based on the evidence before it, that Sen. Williams' conduct was ethically repugnant to the point of warranting his expulsion from the U.S. Senate," Sen. Max Baucus, a Republican from Wyoming, told reporters.



WHEN YOU MAKE THE FOLKS BACK HOME WANT TO BE IN YOUR SHOES, SAVE SOME DUTCH GULDERS ON THE CALL.

Who wouldn't want to be in your shoes? Especially when those feet will be taking you to the famous cheese markets, flower auctions, gorgeous canals, windmills, and a Van Gogh or two. So share it all with your family and friends back home. But before you make that call, here are some guilder-saving tips.

SAVE ON SURCHARGES
Many hotels outside the U.S. charge exorbitant surcharge fees on international calls. And sometimes the fees are greater than the cost of the call itself. But if your hotel has TELEPLAN, the way to keep hotel surcharges reasonable, go ahead and call. No Teleplan? Read on!

There are other ways to save money.

SAVE WITH A SHORTIE
In most countries there's no three-minute minimum on self-dialed calls. So if your hotel offers International Dialing from your room, place a short call home and have them call you back. The surcharge on short calls is low. And you pay for the call-back from the States with dollars, not local currency, when you get your next home or office phone bill.

SAVE THESE OTHER WAYS
Telephone Company credit card and collect calls may be placed in many countries. And where they are, the hotel surcharges on such calls are usually low. Or, you can avoid

surcharges altogether by calling from the post office or from other telephone centers.

SAVE NIGHTS & WEEKENDS
Always check to see whether the country you're in has lower rates at night and on weekends. Usually the savings are considerable.

Now that you've learned to walk on wood, you've saved a little shoe leather. And now that you've learned the calling tips, you'll find it easy to foot the phone bill.



Reach out and touch someone

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Hartman, Heading for Moscow, Is Facing a Different Culture

By Richard Eder

New York Times Service

PARIS — Each week, Le Nouvel Observateur chooses a luminary of the Parisian intellectual or artistic world to set out his or her choices among the cultural events of the succeeding week. One week last May it chose Arthur A. Hartman.

That the newspaper, a pillar of the French left, should pick the U.S. ambassador to tell Parisian intellectuals what to go see or hear was nothing short of remarkable. Not since Benjamin Franklin has an American envoy to France been given such public recognition for his culture.

In its capsule portrait of Mr. Hartman, the writer pictured him in the lobby of the Opera and meditating on a verse from Victor Hugo. "Henry James would have winked at him," the writer continues cloudily, "in his soberly elegant suit and that absent air that characterizes the educated man."

Neither did Henry James wink at people, nor does the mistily elegant picture suggest Arthur Hartman to anybody who knows him. He is elegant enough: silver-haired, tall, and with a slight stoop that is more purposeful — it is, after all, necessary to communicate with shorter people — than deferential.

His manner is quiet and can be reserved, but his energy and tenacity are unquestionable. And if his forcefulness is essentially intellectual, it has impressed the disparate political forces of four most disparate administrations.

Mr. Hartman is a professional Foreign Service officer, the only one, except for Charles E. Bohlen, to hold the Paris ambassadorship since World War II.

His career has not only been a striking one — he rose fast and young — but enduring. As one of Henry A. Kissinger's top deputies — he was assistant secretary of state for European affairs — he might have been pushed aside under the Carter administration. Instead, he was appointed to Paris.

When the Reagan administration took over, and many of his friends expected him to leave the Foreign Service and take a banking job, he was asked to stay on to see in the new French Socialist government. Then, last week, he was named ambassador to Moscow.

Mr. Hartman hesitated, preferring Bonn or London, where his Western European expertise could have been used. Associates say that, as someone who prizes professional competence, and who has become a kind of watchdog for it, he hesitated to take over an area of which he had no experience and in which there are so many long experts.

Marshall Plan Job

Mr. Hartman, who was born in New York City on March 12, 1926, was graduated from Harvard College in 1947, and attended Harvard Law School for a year. Instead of going on to get a degree, he took a job in the Marshall Plan administration in Europe, later joining the Foreign Service.

He served in various posts, mainly economic. In 1961, he caught the eye of George W. Ball, then undersecretary of state, who made him a special assistant. Mr. Hartman's grasp of economic affairs was formidable, and at various times he headed the economic section of the London embassy and served as minister-counselor to the U.S. Mission to the Common Market.

His grasp of special assistance — the art of understanding, organizing and administering the responsibilities of the top figure who has too many — was even more formidable. After Mr. Ball, he was given important jobs by other undersecretaries of state — Nicholas deB. Katzenbach and Elliot L. Richardson; and then by secretaries of state — William F. Rogers and Mr. Kissinger.

He arrived in Paris in 1977 with his first ambassadorship and a reputation as one of the brainiest and most professional members of the Foreign Service. It was not merely an in-service reputation. There are experienced American journalists around Europe who rate him as the most lucid and penetrating mind they have encountered among U.S. diplomats.

Yes, Arthur had clout in Washington, a former associate said the other day. "But you know what it was. It was his mind. He was very outspoken and very lucid. His cables were good, but his real art was to make sure he saw every Cabinet member, every congressman who came through Paris. He would get them at the end of the day, sit them down for a couple of hours, and lead them step by step."

French officials respected Mr. Hartman, but they did not always find him easy. His private outspokenness occasionally went public: He did not hesitate to denounce French waffling over Afghanistan, and made more than one speech on the subject. There were rumors from time to time that President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing was on the point of asking for another man.

He was equally outspoken with the Socialists. He managed to let them know that he suspected fuzzy-mindedness on a whole range of international topics and on the particular point of



Arthur A. Hartman

their bringing Communist officials into the government. The embassy was taken somewhat by surprise by Francois Mitterrand's victory, although it had reported the race as a very close one; but so were many other analysts and a number of Socialists themselves.

If Mr. Hartman was skeptical about the Socialists, he made a point throughout the Giscard government of seeing and talking with them. The embassy has had no serious problems in dealing with the Mitterrand administration. Overall, an unusual tact has been displayed by the French and in Washington since the Socialists took over, and an unexpectedly warm relationship has been the result.

Mr. Hartman's manner can be aloof, but it is more abstracted than brusque. "I suppose one of Arthur's failings," said an associate who admires him, "is that he shows discomfort with people he doesn't like." There is still more to it; he keeps time and energy for himself.

In Moscow, the cultural opportunities will be poorer. He will be seen at the Bolshoi Theater; though in the present climate of affairs, it is unlikely that a Moscow weekly will portray him meditating on a line by Pushkin.

Haig Says U.S. Would Meet Russia Halfway

By Bernard Gwertzman

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — U.S. Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. has said that the Reagan administration is ready to meet the Soviet Union halfway and is "anxious for an improvement in the dialogue."

He said Sunday he did not expect any "wowing breakthroughs" when he meets with Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko in New York next month, the first high-level Soviet-American session since President Reagan took office in January. But he said he hoped there would be further meetings leading ultimately to a summit conference between Mr. Reagan and Leonid I. Brezhnev, the Soviet leader.

Continuing a theme he struck in a speech in New Orleans two weeks ago, Mr. Haig said U.S. willingness to cooperate with the Soviet Union is conditioned on "some restraint in, some restraint, if you will, of what has been six years of unacceptable Soviet international behavior."

Mr. Haig made these points: The administration recognizes that a decision to sell Saudi Arabia five Airborne Warning and Control System aircraft, known as AWACS, and additional equipment for its F-15s is being questioned. He said the administration intends to win the anticipated fight in Congress because it is important for U.S. strategic interests in the region and for improving ability of allies to preserve and protect the vital oil resources of that region.

The possibility that holding naval exercises in waters claimed by Libya could provoke a shooting incident was anticipated and "we were ready if it were to happen." He said that, on the basis of moni-

tored radio exchanges, he believes that the Libyan pilots were ordered to fire on the U.S. F-14s, precipitating the dogfight last Wednesday in which two Soviet-built SU-22s were shot down.

He refused to deny that he had said that Col. Moamer Qadhafi, the Libyan leader, was "a cancer that has to be removed."

Concerning repeated reports of major differences between himself and Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger, he said that he had never worked in an administration in which the philosophic compatibility was more uniform.

Mr. Haig added that he and Mr. Weinberger are in close agreement on vital matters, even though the two Cabinet members may differ from time to time. He said he is comfortable in his relationship with Mr. Reagan and his recommendations had been turned down in only two instances. Aides have said that Mr. Haig failed to have the grain embargo on the Soviet Union maintained and to have the decision to assemble and stockpile neutron weapons delayed.

In preparation for Mr. Haig's meeting with Mr. Gromyko, tenta-

tively set for Sept. 23, the administration has been giving priority to the agenda. The most publicized item that they are scheduled to discuss is the start of negotiations on reducing each side's nuclear forces in Europe. The issue is a matter of some concern to Western allies, such as West Germany, which have agreed to deploy new medium-range missiles in return for an active U.S. effort to negotiate reductions in such forces.

Mr. Haig is scheduled to visit

Soviet Satellite Crash Reported in Australia

United Press International

PERTH, Australia — A government observatory said Monday that a Soviet satellite may have crashed into northwest Australia Sunday night. It was not immediately known if the craft was nuclear-powered.

The police reported several sightings of a "greenish-white" object falling to earth near the mining town of Marble Bar, 850 miles (1,370 kilometers) north of Perth.

West Germany on Sept. 13 and 14 to confer with Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and discuss the Gromyko session, State Department officials said. Mr. Haig said Sunday he has made it clear that "we are prepared to meet the Soviet leadership halfway."

On the nuclear forces in Europe, Mr. Haig said he had hoped to set a date and location for the talks that are due to begin between the middle of November and December.

"Secondly," he said, "I would expect to discuss a number of world crisis situations, tension spots — Afghanistan, Kampuchea (Cambodia), Soviet proxy intervention, trade, broader arms control, aspects of our relationship and any subject that the Soviet leadership itself wants to raise."

"More than likely," he said, "what we will have is some rather stiff exchanges, one side expressing its concerns to the other and, hopefully, that would be followed itself by additional ministerial discussions, which I would hope would ultimately lead to a summit-level meeting between our president and President Brezhnev."

Meese Is Expected to Hear Stockman, Weinberger on Military Spending Dispute

By Howell Raines

New York Times Service

SANTA BARBARA, Calif. — Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger and Budget Director David A. Stockman are expected here Wednesday to report to the White House on their efforts to reduce military spending below the levels favored by Mr. Weinberger, according to an administration official.

The scheduled conference with Edwin Meese 3d, the presidential counselor, suggests that the administration may be preparing to reduce its proposed military appropriation of \$222 billion for fiscal 1982, although there would still be an increase in military spending compared to the current year. The \$222-billion budget proposal is now before Congress.

Another indication that the White House may be trimming the military spending increases surfaced Sunday in descriptions of President Reagan's formula for increasing the military budget by 7 percent a year for five consecutive years. White House officials said the 7 percent was a cap, or target, figure and not a commitment to increase spending by that much in each of the five years.

The White House official said Mr. Reagan ordered the Cabinet members to work out a compromise after being warned by Mr. Stockman that the large increases favored by Mr. Weinberger could be attained only if social programs were "cut to the bone."

Cuts Considered Unacceptable

Mr. Reagan and his advisers have ruled out such deep additional cuts in social programs, which have already been reduced sharply as politically unacceptable, said the official, who asked not to be quoted by name.

Mr. Stockman and Mr. Weinberger have been at odds over the size of the increase in military spending that can be made without jeopardizing Mr. Reagan's goal of a balanced budget in 1984. It has not been decided whether their meeting Wednesday with Mr. Meese will include the president, who is vacationing at his ranch near here.

It is unclear what progress Mr. Stockman and Mr. Weinberger have made in solving the multibillion-dollar difference in their spending proposals. Each is committed to increasing overall military expenditures. The issues between the Office of Management and Budget and the Department of Defense are over how large that increase is to be and the formula for achieving it, the official said.

Mr. Reagan has authorized a real increase — that is, an increase adjusted for inflation — of 7 percent a year throughout his term. Where Mr. Weinberger and Mr. Stockman differ is on the base amount from which the 7-percent increase is to be calculated.

Different Starting Points

Another official said Mr. Weinberger wanted to calculate the 7-percent real increase on the top of the big increase in the 1982 budget.

Mr. Stockman wants to use the Carter administration's 1981 budget, with adjustments made by Mr. Reagan, as the starting point.

The Reagan administration's 1982 proposal, formulated in Feb-

ruary and March, contains budgetary authority for military expenditures of about \$222 billion. This exceeds by more than \$30 billion the 1981 budget prepared by the Carter administration and modified by the Reagan administration.

By using the Carter budget as its starting point, the Stockman proposal would bring about much lower military expenditures in 1983 and 1984. The plan proposed by Mr. Stockman aims for a balanced budget in 1984. Even so, it would require additional unidentified reductions of \$30 billion in

1983 and \$44 billion in 1984. To the extent that some of these unidentified cuts can be made in military spending, the reductions on politically sensitive programs such as Social Security will be less heavy, administration officials explained.

The White House official said the military spending reductions that will have to be made to find a compromise between the Stockman and Weinberger positions apparently do not directly affect the MX missile decision now facing Mr. Reagan.

S. Africa Extremist Group Sees 'Antichrist' as Enemy

By Joseph Lelyveld

New York Times Service

KRUGERSDORP, South Africa — Mainstream Afrikaner politicians, and even some on the far right, have begun to express concern about the influence of an extremist group that holds that all political parties must be abolished if South Africa is to be saved as a white, Christian nation from the forces of the Antichrist.

The group, the Afrikaner Resistance Movement, is led by Eugene Terre Blanche, 37, a farmer and former policeman. Mr. Terre Blanche says that the Antichrist in South Africa is represented by the "money powers," notably mining conglomerates such as the giant Anglo-American Corp. and its chairman, Harry F. Oppenheimer.

The governing National Party has deserted the Afrikaner cause, Mr. Terre Blanche says, and is now totally in the grips of this infernal force.

In a recent speech to 350 people in the city hall of this heavily Afrikaans-speaking town in the industrial belt outside Johannesburg, Mr. Terre Blanche did not spell out the elaborate demagogic that underlies these themes. But in separate interviews, he and the movement's national secretary, Jan Groenewald, a former security policeman, said that they saw the "money powers" as a front for "international Zionism," which in turn, they said, is dedicated to destroying white South Africa.

The movement's publication, Sweepstake, or Whiplash, warns in its current issue that "the Antichrist, which is based in international Judaism, has grabbed the mineral resources and energy reserves of our Fatherland." Mr. Groenewald said it had not been decided whether Jews would be regarded as whites or as a separate race in a state run by the AWB, as the movement is known after its Afrikaans initials, which stand for Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging.

A Faded Theory

The theme that South Africa is dominated by Jewish capitalists was not uncommon in Afrikaans political oratory in the first half of this century, but it was seldom carried to this extreme and has since faded.

In his speech here, Mr. Terre Blanche talked about the Antichrist but never explained what he meant. The only hint — and it would not normally be regarded as subtle — was in the movement's flag, which was draped over the lectern from which he spoke: a red banner with a white circle on

which is emblazoned a black symbol that looks, at first glance, like a lopsided swastika.

The symbol, which also showed up on little enamel pins worn by dozens of people in the audience, is said to be made up of three representations of the number seven, arrayed like spokes around an invisible hub.

The three sevens stand for the seven angels, seven stars and seven seals mentioned in the symbolic language of the Revelation of St. John — the antithesis, in this numerological vision, of the three sixes that stand for the Antichrist.

Podium Presence

A thickset man with a commanding voice, Mr. Terre Blanche proved to be a presence on the podium. He has lately taken to distributing his addresses on cassette tapes. Mr. Groenewald said that 30,000 had been sold so far.

Going a step further, the movement had arranged to record his speech here on videotape so that it could be played to smaller meetings in private homes. Such showings are said to be taking place throughout the Transvaal, South Africa's most populous province, where a swing to the right was most in evidence in an election in April.

The Afrikaner Resistance Movement fielded no candidates. A source in the Herstigte Nasionale Party, a rightist party that benefited most from defections from Prime Minister Pieter Botha's party, said that was because Mr. Terre Blanche feared that its candidates would have been swamped by a "parasite" on the Herstigte Nasionale Party, the source said.

But because he preys on some of the party's more naive followers by disguising the real nature of his movement, the source went on, the Herstigte Nasionale Party has found it advisable to let its followers know that it is impossible to belong to both organizations because they are in fundamental disagreement. The Herstigte Nasionale Party favors parliamentary democracy for whites. The Afrikaner Resistance Movement would run the white state on neo-fascist lines with a national movement headed by a charismatic leader, presumably Mr. Terre Blanche.

The movement's leader says that despite its flag its model is not Nazi Germany but the partyless Afrikaner state that existed in the Transvaal in the 19th century, before the Boer War. In any case, he says, dictatorship is less of a threat to white rule than democracy.

Bonn Coalition Still Divided Over Austerity Measures

By John Tagliabue

New York Times Service

BONN — Almost a month after the Bonn Cabinet authorized huge government spending cuts in 1982, Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's coalition partners are still widely split on details of the austerity program.

Government officials underlined the urgency of the cuts last week by releasing figures showing that a turnaround in West Germany's sluggish economy is likely to be further off than expected. But coalition policy-makers are torn between two extremes that Mr. Schmidt himself, using what amounts to code words in European fiscal parlance, characterized in a television interview Friday as "Paris" and "Washington."

The Free Democratic Party, the junior party in Bonn's coalition, favors a strict policy of government spending cuts, tax relief, particularly for industry, and a conservative monetary course. Influential members of Mr. Schmidt's social Democratic Party, disturbed by rising unemployment, are calling for spending cuts along with higher taxes to finance a government spending program to reduce unemployment — much along the lines of the new French government's economic plans.

Hopes Shattered at Ottawa

Mr. Schmidt announced his government's austerity program after the Ottawa summit, when European hopes for lower U.S. interest rates were definitively shattered. He said spending cuts are intended to reduce government borrowing, bring pressure off overloaded capital markets, in order to facilitate private investment that will revive the economy.

Last month, the Cabinet agreed to hold government spending down to 4.2 percent next year, or 38.7 billion, reducing federal borrowing to \$10.8 billion from \$14.7 billion this year.

But despite wide agreement on ending cuts in many areas, including such sacred programs as medical and old age insurance, and subsidies and child care payments, the coalition partners have spur to agree on further measures for private investment.

While the Free Democrats favor deeper cuts in spending, and relief for industry in the form of write-offs, a large segment of the Social Democrats, supported by labor unions, has been calling for an income and withholding tax to finance government ending programs to revive the economy and reduce unemployment.

Party leaders are to meet for two days in early September to try to reach agreement. The measures are to go to the Bundestag, the lower house of parliament, later in September.

At a news conference Thursday, Mr. Schmidt, state secretary in Economics Ministry, revised economic estimates of production, saying it now expects real national product this year to rise fully 1 percent.

Inflation, he said, would average 6 percent during the year, instead of the previously expected 5 percent. And unemployment would average 5.25 percent, rather than 5 percent. The deficit in the current account balance,

Mr. Schlecht said, is now expected to stay roughly at last year's \$16-billion level, rather than contract by about one-third.

The search for a compromise was seriously complicated last week by two documents released by the Free Democrats.

The first, released early in the week by Gunter Verheugen, the party's secretary-general, reported results of a public opinion survey purporting to show that the Free Democrats could switch allegiance from the Social Democrats to the opposition Christian Democratic Party and survive politically.

The second document was a let-

ter from Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, the vice chancellor and head of the Free Democrats, to party members. It said that West Germany was "at the crossroads," and compared decision-making in the present fiscal crisis to the situation "during reconstruction after World War II," when Germans opted for a free market economy rooted in the West.

In a list of concrete proposals, Mr. Genscher again rejected the strict, suggesting instead cuts in unemployment payments and delays in paying out sickness-disability benefits.

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Faced With Fewer Flights, U.S. Airlines To Make More Use of Their Larger Planes

By Peter Khiss

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Airlines in the United States say that they expect to increase domestic passenger capacity by greater use of larger planes while staying within new flight schedule guidelines issued by the Federal Aviation Agency.

The agency has asked that schedules for the next six months remain at about the current reduced number of flights allowed during strike by air traffic controllers.

For example, United Airlines plans to fly somewhat more than 70 percent of normal departures nationwide, according to its public relations manager, Charles Novak. This would be about 864 a day, compared with 1,173 before the strike began Aug. 3. But Mr. Novak said these flights would carry more than 80 percent of normal passenger capacity by using the 96-passenger 727-100 planes less often and using 147-passenger 727-220s more frequently.

Trans World Airlines will use wide-bodied aircraft to attain about 80 percent of passenger capacity, while flying 65 percent of normal domestic departures, according to Jerry Cosley, vice president of public affairs.

Eastern Airlines said it had been operating 83 to 85 percent of a pre-strike level of 1,500 takeoffs a day and expected no significant change because of the guidelines. American Airlines has been flying 75 percent of normal departures, but with higher loads.

FAA Proposals

The FAA wired preliminary proposals to all regular and commuter airlines Friday, asking for reactions within 10 days. Fred Farar, an FAA spokesman, said 75 percent of normal commercial flights had been operating during the strike and that the new guidelines should permit this level or more. He said the FAA was withholding details at present.

But Alan Stephen, vice president for operations of the Commuter Airline Association of America, and others said the guidelines included allocations of flights at 22 "capacity-constrained" airports from which 70 percent of airline flights operate. He said the allocations were identical to those recently allowed and that the aim is to establish firm schedules from

Sept. 9 through Oct. 24, the last day of daylight-saving time.

The guidelines limit flights at terminals so that control centers can cope better with handling planes in flight. The six-page guidelines set the numbers of flights allowed at specific hours at the affected airports. If airlines believe there is additional capacity, Mr. Stephen said, they can raise the issue through a central-floater computer at Jacksonville, Fla.

Patrick Doyle, director of legislative activities for the striking Professional Air Traffic Controllers Organization, said that the union's request to see the guidelines had been refused and that the group would demand them under the Freedom of Information Act.

Mr. Cosley of TWA said that industry representatives met two weeks ago with Secretary of Transportation Drew L. Lewis and J. Lynn Helms, the FAA administrator, to urge a "predictable format" and that the guidelines "were merely a firming of the level we were led to expect."

In dividing available capacity among airlines, he said, the FAA will use the Aug. 15 flight schedules as a baseline "to extrapolate what is fair."

Mr. Stephen said commuter lines were operating 90 percent of their normal flights in the West, Southwest and Lower Middle West and 75 to 80 percent of normal levels in the Great Lakes and Northeast. But their normal passenger volume is down 20 percent, he said, with only six of every 20 seats filled.

Daniel Z. Henkin, vice president of the Air Transport Association of America, said the major lines were operating 75 percent of flights and travel was off about 10 percent but "picking up." Current airline losses, he said, may be \$5 million to \$10 million a day.

The Port Authority of New York and New Jersey said there were 816 movements in and out by scheduled carriers at John F. Kennedy International Airport on Friday. This was 93 percent of the 875 movements recorded a year ago. At La Guardia, there were 824 movements, 77 percent of last year's total.

The newspaper reported Sunday that an Air Force investigation blamed the mistake on failure of the crew to correctly follow procedures and on the use of a target plane that looked like an F-4.

During an April 15 training exercise south of Panama City, Fla., an F-4 flown by Capt. Harry Cook fired a missile that struck another F-4, which then crashed into the Gulf. The two members of the crew in the \$3.3-million jet ejected and were rescued.

The fighter that went down was attached to the 86th Tactical Fighter Wing at Ramstein Air Base in West Germany, and the newspaper said the accident report was released by the Office of the Staff Judge Advocate in Europe. An earlier report, made public in July, drew no conclusions about the cause of the accident.

The report from Europe said the airman were not familiar with procedures requiring them to halt missile-firing practice under certain circumstances for safety reasons, according to The Pensacola News-Journal. The target plane was reported to have had a profile similar to an F-4.

Faulty Briefing Blamed for Loss of American F-4

The Associated Press

EGLIN AIR FORCE BASE, Fla. — The Air Force has issued a report saying that an inadequate briefing and other shortcomings were responsible for an incident in which an F-4 Phantom fighter mistakenly shot down another Air Force fighter over the Gulf of Mexico in April, The Pensacola News-Journal says.

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U.S.-Japan Talks On Fruit Flies Still Stalemated

United Press International

TOKYO — Agriculture experts from the United States and Japan ended their second day of talks Monday but failed to reach agreement on imports from California areas infested by the Mediterranean fruit fly, Japanese sources said.

Japanese sources close to the meeting said the Japanese Agriculture Ministry team agreed to study the U.S. proposition, provided the Americans could substantiate their position with specific scientific and technical data. The two sides agreed to resume their talks Tuesday.

Meanwhile, California agriculture officials, frustrated by discovery of more Mediterranean fruit flies, blamed motorists for helping spread the pest by taking fruit out of the 2,700-square-mile quarantine area. The state's \$5.5-million bell pepper crop is in immediate danger.

OPEC: The Game's Not Over

OPEC's failure to agree on a unified price will keep the average cost of oil lower than if a single reference price had been established.

For a while in Geneva, it looked like everyone would go along and the Saudis would have their way.

Mixed Signals

Is the U.S. economy now heading upward or downward? You can find plenty of evidence for either view.

For every statistical indicator pointing in one direction, they have another, equally valid, pointing in the other.

Farming — An Eroding Future

Not very long ago, countries on each of the world's seven continents, with the exception of Western Europe, could supply their own grain needs.

Many Spaniards are convinced that he single-handedly saved the country from a new military dictatorship.

International Opinion

Upheavals in Iran
Revolutions are notoriously prone to devour their children.

lytes are rousing left, center and moderate Moslem opinion and secularists against his nightmare amalgam of sadism, obscurantism and anarchy.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

NEW YORK — The Herald carries an news item today entitled: "Mesajiz Tu Kongres 2 B Spelt in Accordans with Nu Ideaz Hens 4th."

Fifty Years Ago

LONDON — The Labor government this afternoon tendered its resignation to the king.

A Negative Vote on the MX

By Paul C. Warnke

WASHINGTON — How to base the new MX missile has been puzzled over for months by a presidential commission headed by Charles Townes.

ICBM launchers were found years ago with the invention of the ballistic-missile submarine.

phic, gravitational and magnetic effects could have on flight paths for which the missiles can never be tested.

In considering the MX missile system, the issue of the missile itself should be separated from that of how it will be deployed.

Today, the United States has just about 50 percent of its strategic nuclear warheads on Poseidon and Trident submarines.

Those are among the reasons why James Schlesinger, then secretary of defense, told the arms control subcommittee of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee on March 9, 1974:

Accordingly, the Carter administration decided to deploy 200 MX missiles on mobile launchers that would shuttle among 4,600 shelters spread over a significant slice of Utah and Nevada.

Moreover, faith in the plausibility of a successful strike against U.S. ICBM silos seems largely generated by a consuming passion for a new MX missile.

Those realities are ignored by those who contend that whatever might happen in fact is less important than what is perceived.

Further Fears

Concerns about severe environmental damage and social disruption have forced a reconsideration, which has fostered further fears as to whether this Ruble Goldberg contraption really promises any greater survivability.

Why, then, MX's persistent appeal? There is, of course, the constant urge for new weapons systems, and the United States has not had a new ICBM for some time.

Greater Accuracy

It is probable, however, that the major appeal of the MX missile lies in its greater accuracy and hence its ability to destroy hard military and industrial targets.



I Hear They're Looking for Places to Hide the MX

implementation, there is greater danger of a nuclear holocaust. This purported rationale for the MX missile is probably the best reason to abandon the weapon system in its entirety.

Existing Silos
Finally, if the MX missile must be built, putting it in existing silos will save many tens of billions of dollars.

Paul C. Warnke was director of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency from 1971 to 1978 and was chief U.S. negotiator during the SALT negotiations. He wrote this article for the Los Angeles Times.

Spain: Time to Assure a Nervous New Ally

By Flora Lewis

PALMA DE MALLORCA, Spain — Despite the harrowing attempted putsch last Feb. 23, King Juan Carlos of Spain remains the calm, direct, basically confident monarch he was before.

doesn't worry him. He retains and cultivates the loyalty of the armed forces as a whole, which is crucial.



King Juan Carlos

If anything, he seems more determined than ever to keep his country on a democratic course and to preserve his influence for the biggest issues of constitutional government, national unity and moderation.

Now that the trial of the conspirators is beginning, it is a problem of extreme delicacy. The prosecutor has asked sentences of 30 years for the major participants, including the former deputy head of the king's military staff.

King Juan Carlos has been named because the government received no clues from Spanish intelligence services.

Hindsight

With hindsight, the king recalled that he received a vague warning from U.S. intelligence two months before. He is still irritated that the former government brushed it aside as U.S. nonsense when he asked for the tip to be checked.

The king is aware of that. The people most against him now, he says, is society, by which he means the titled and privileged who are becoming nostalgic for the rigid order of Franco's rule.

Now the king realizes that the plot was being prepared for months, maybe a year before it burst, and no one let him know. Evidently a lot more people were involved, though perhaps unwittingly.

mands. But the divisive forces remain intense. Polls show the opposition Socialist Party with a commanding lead for the next election.

The United States and the rest of NATO should try to speed Spain's admission. It would be easy as saying please.

Secretary of State Alexander Haig Jr.'s gaffe, calling the military putsch an "internal" matter, raised doubts about U.S. support in Spanish democracy.

Qadhafi's Shrewd Gambit to Entice Soviet Protection

By William Safire

PARIS — The significance of the aerial combat off Libya last week was not merely that President Reagan showed himself ready to maintain access to air space over the high seas, or that he directed our forces to shoot back — the central fact of the incident was dictator Moamer Qadhafi's decision to select this as the moment to assume the role of victim.

that action might be in the offing and to prepare for battle. Five days later — as Iraq attacked Iran — as Billy Carter's Libyan connection was being used against his brother in the U.S. election campaign — Libyan aircraft again challenged an RC-135 surveillance of their nation from space above the high seas.

Qadhafi can logically assume that his arch-enemy, Egyptian President Anwar Sadat, is no longer being restrained by the Americans from designs on his oil. He is well aware that the Israelis, too, are smarting at the military buildup of the Palestine Liberation Organization engineered by the Libyans and that the French and Sudanese want his soldiers out of Chad.

Nearly a year ago, on Sept. 16, 1980, a U.S. RC-135 reconnaissance aircraft was flying 200 miles off the coast of Libya — far beyond the Gulf of Sidra — when it was attacked by two Libyan MiG-23s.

The Syrian pilots in the Libyan jets tripped their control center near Tripoli for orders. The orders, in Arabic and monitored by us, were not to fire at the Americans and to return to base.

One purpose of the Libyan suicide mission has been served: Arab radicals in Iraq have had to rally to Col. Qadhafi's defense, and the PLO's Yasser Arafat said "the heroic act by Libyan pilots has forced America, the enemy of peoples and the head of world terrorism, to stop its maneuvers in our territorial waters."



Col. Moamer Qadhafi

The denial was deceptive. Sources then close to the Defense Department, who now pretty much run the defense department, assured me at the time that the Defense Intelligence Agency was nearly certain that all no-air missiles had been fired at our plane.

Qadhafi knows he is marked as the world's leading exporter of terrorism. He knows Libya is seen to be the staging ground for Soviet equipment threatening both Central Africa and the Middle East.

Qadhafi might not be as malleable a puppet as Fidel Castro. Credit the Libyan, then, with the ability to play high-stakes politics. He is enticing the Russians, may soon need a cover for his operations in Poland, by becoming an international enemy No. 1.

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Herald Tribune masthead and contact information including John Hay Whitney as Chairman and Katharine Graham as Co-Chairman.

U.S. Knows Names of Endangered Workers, but Nobody Will Tell Them

By Joanne Ormang

WASHINGTON — Federal agencies know the names of hundreds of thousands of people who have been exposed to cancer-causing chemicals on their jobs...

national Institute of Occupational Safety and Health and the National Cancer Institute, as well as at labor unions and in university research centers across the nation.

The federal institute estimated at a 1977 Senate hearing that it would cost up to \$40 million to find and notify all of the estimated 21-million workers who have been exposed to a hazardous substance.

worker may exist, the federal institute notifies the company officers and any union at the plant, relying on them to spread the word.

from which it gets statistics. Once it is decided that those statistics show an increased risk of some illness for exposed workers, it proposes to the Department of Labor that workers be notified.

worked with groups, and the groups can tell their members better than we can," he said.

Asbestos is an example of the questions that notification raises. An estimated 13.2-million workers in construction, power plants and shipyards were exposed to it.

Dr. Diane Fink, who co-chaired the program for the cancer institute, said smaller publicity campaigns later sought to reach the estimated four-million people whose mothers had taken the cancer-causing fertility drug DES.

The National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health has used the lists of names only for research, waiting for the people on them to die. Then the names are followed up, and if the causes of death can be learned, they become part of the tally the government uses to set up control standards for dangerous substances.

"You can't just send out a letter saying, 'Hey, you might have been exposed.' You have to have some kind of mechanism that takes care of them once they know," said Philip Bierbaum, deputy director of the federal institute's division on health hazards.

"We see our role as research, not as a public health agency," said Dr. Ron Coene, executive officer of the National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health.

Second Type of Study
The second kind of National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health study looks into a substance or a process on an industry basis.

Asbestos and Cancer
The institute's research technique is well established. By finding, for example, that a higher number of union workers exposed to asbestos had died of lung cancer than the proportion in the general population, Dr. Irving Selikoff of the Mount Sinai School of Medicine in New York established an apparent link between asbestos and cancer.

Scientists Find Warming Trend In Atmosphere for Last Century

By Walter Sullivan

NEW YORK — A team of U.S. scientists says it has detected an overall warming trend in the Earth's atmosphere extending back to the year 1880.

would be reasonable if the assumptions on which they are based proved valid. But he said many of the assumptions could be challenged.

The seven atmospheric scientists predict a global warming of "at least a few tenths of a degree" in the next century. It might even be sufficient to melt and dislodge the ice cover of West Antarctica, they say, eventually leading to a worldwide rise of 15 to 20 feet in the sea level.

The uncertainties are, to a large extent, recognized in the new report, signed by Dr. James Hansen and six colleagues at the space studies institute.

The forecast, which also envisions widespread disruption of agriculture, is the fruit of analyses and computer simulations conducted by the Institute for Space Studies of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

Their analysis, the scientists said, is based on data from 14 different sources, including ground-based observations, satellite data and tree-ring analyses.

Carbon dioxide in the atmosphere, which is primarily a result of burning of fuels, is thought to act like the glass of a greenhouse. It absorbs heat radiation from the Earth and its atmosphere, heat that otherwise would dissipate into space.

KOLONIA, Micronesia — As a kind of farewell gift, the United States is providing money for a five-year program of road improvement and other long-planned projects on the Pacific island of Ponape.

The acceleration of work programs on Ponape and elsewhere in the same part of the Pacific, after more than three decades of neglect, is occurring two years after the day-to-day administration of Ponape and other former Japanese islands was transferred to elected local authorities.

A century ago the amount of carbon dioxide in the air was 280 to 300 parts per million. It is now 335 to 340 parts per million and he figure is expected to reach at least 600 parts per million in the next century.

The projects now being undertaken have a long way to go in erasing man-made flaws in the environment. Kolonia, the only town on Ponape, and the capital of both Ponape and the Federated States, has an unpaved main street, which becomes a river of red mud when it rains.

The possibility that the greenhouse effect could alter the Earth's temperature has been debated for many years. Scientists have agreed that carbon dioxide is increasing, but there has been uncertainty about whether temperatures are also going up.

States, the party "listened to the public" and "solved problems on the spot" in a manner that U.S. officials had never attempted, he said.

The Federated States, comprising the Ponape, Truk, Kosrae and Yap groups in the sprawling Caroline Islands archipelago, are one of three locally self-governing entities set up by Washington by agreement with local governments in 1979.

Researchers were further convinced by an apparent cooling trend since 1940. As a result, many atmospheric scientists concluded that the climatic effects of increased carbon dioxide might not come detectable for many decades.

Mr. Rocha won honors at successive Cannes Film Festivals — the best picture award in 1977 for "Earth in Transition" and the following year for "The Dragon of Evil Against the Holy Warrior." He was named best director in 1969 for "Antonio the Killer."

Even the more moderate rise of degrees, the authors say, would suit in higher average temperatures than were reached in the period between the last two ice ages. At that time sea levels were 30 feet higher than they are today, probably because West Antarctica was a free. The climate "would approach the warmth of the Mesozoic—the age of dinosaurs," the report says.

Mr. Rocha's films were often considered Marxist and he lived in voluntary exile in Europe, Cuba and the United States during the harshest years of repression following a rightist military coup in Brazil in 1964. He returned to Brazil several years ago and supported the government's announced plan to eventually restore democracy.

The study's conclusions are likely to be challenged on two counts: their detection of a trend of temperature increase and linking it to a carbon dioxide increase, and their projections of the consequences of the increase.

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China's Nuclear Tests Suspected In Cancer Increase, Fruit Blight

URUMQI, China — Radioactive fallout from China's nuclear testing site at Lop Nur may be causing an increase in human cancer and deforming fruit in western China's Xinjiang region, officials say.

"Many years ago people never died of cancer, but in recent years they have been dying this way, an official told Western reporters visiting Urumqi, capital of Xinjiang.

Other Chinese officials were skeptical that fallout was harming human health. But the officials acknowledged that there has been an increase in the cases of liver, lung and skin cancer in the region.

At least 20 nuclear devices have been detonated in Lop Nur, 500 mi (800 kilometers) southeast of Urumqi, 1978. China is one of the few countries still conducting nuclear tests in the atmosphere.

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Pacific Island of Ponape Gets a Parting Gift From U.S.

KOLONIA, Micronesia — As a kind of farewell gift, the United States is providing money for a five-year program of road improvement and other long-planned projects on the Pacific island of Ponape.

The acceleration of work programs on Ponape and elsewhere in the same part of the Pacific, after more than three decades of neglect, is occurring two years after the day-to-day administration of Ponape and other former Japanese islands was transferred to elected local authorities.

Glauber Rocha, Brazilian Director Of Cinema Novo Movies, Dies

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U.S. Enforcement Official Says Quaalude From Europe Rivals Heroin as Problem

WASHINGTON — A sedative drug popularized under the trade name of Quaalude has become a health problem on a scale with heroin, according to officials of the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration.

Surveys of morgues and emergency rooms show that the drug, methaqualone, trails only marijuana as the most popular illegal drug. Called "judes" in street jargon, the pills cause more injuries and trauma than even heroin and cocaine in 13 major U.S. cities.

entire production in the government-owned and operated Medimex plant, estimated at 32,000 pounds yearly.

Until the enforcement agency brought administrative action for a four-year embargo, the Ganes Chemical Co. was the only U.S. manufacturer of the raw chemical, producing all the methaqualone allowed in the United States legally — about 8,300 pounds. It is made into tablets and distributed by Lemmon Co. of Sellersville, Pa., the only distributor of the drug in the United States, and according to the company, the only legitimate distributor in the world.

were found in 295 of the drivers, and in 93 percent of the cases it was methaqualone.

The enforcement agency became alarmed about the pills when random drug seizures began turning up large amounts. In 1978, the agency seized 1,400 pounds of methaqualone. In 1979 it was 17,500 pounds and last year it was 27,692 pounds. The seizures for this year had reached 71,500 pounds by May as enforcement picked up.

There is only a tiny medical use for the drug, which is prescribed by doctors for use as a sleeping pill, yet it is manufactured in huge quantities by legitimate companies in Europe.

According to a report published Friday in the Journal of the American Medical Association, adolescents on methaqualone are arriving at emergency rooms and morgues in record numbers, particularly in Florida and Texas, where most of the drug comes into the country.

South Africans Deny Hitting Angola by Air
PRETORIA — A South African army spokesman denied Monday that South African planes struck into Angola last week.

Abuse by Teen-agers
To combat a spectacular rise in the last three years in the use of methaqualone — which is abused mostly by teen-agers — the enforcement agency has ordered a shutdown for four years of the single source of the raw chemical in the United States, Mr. Haislip said.

Drivers on Methaqualone
In Broward County, Fla., a study was done among 356 drivers arrested on a charge of driving under the influence, but who were without enough alcohol showing in tests to account for their condition. Drugs other than alcohol

Responding to an Angola report issued Saturday that said a South African raid had resulted in 45 casualties, the South African spokesman said Angola's "propaganda efforts" were "so blatantly based on lies that they were pathetic." He said South Africa had repeatedly stated that it wanted to live in harmony with its neighbors.

Husseini-Mitterrand Talks
PARIS — King Hussein of Jordan will have talks with President Francois Mitterrand in France on Wednesday before the French leader pays his first official visit to the Middle East next month. Elysée officials said Monday.

J.A. Lloyd Hyde
NEW YORK (NYT) — J.A. Lloyd Hyde, 79, an expert in the decorative arts and in Chinese export porcelain in particular, died of a heart attack Saturday in Old Lyme, Conn. Mr. Hyde was a consultant for Christie's and the auction house Mansions & Woods International, and was active in the historic preservation movement.

OBITUARIES
Saturday from complications following a lung infection. Mr. Rocha won honors at successive Cannes Film Festivals — the best picture award in 1977 for "Earth in Transition" and the following year for "The Dragon of Evil Against the Holy Warrior." He was named best director in 1969 for "Antonio the Killer."

Entries for the sales of Fine Jewels, European Silver, Russian Works of Art, Objects of Vertu and Miniatures in Geneva, November 1981

Our experts will be visiting the following cities to examine items for inclusion in these sales: Amsterdam, Brussels, Copenhagen (Kong Frederik), Frankfurt/M, Geneva, Lausanne (Palace Hotel), Paris, The Hague, Hamburg, Athens/psychico, Biousciori, Pully - Lausanne, Amsterdam - Schiphol, SHERATON SCHIPHOL INN



A miniature of a young man by Jean Antoine Leveque, sold in Geneva on 6th May, 1961, no. 28, 200 francs.

INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE OPPORTUNITIES

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International Restaurant Guide

Advertisement listing various restaurants across different countries like France, Greece, Switzerland, Holland, and Amsterdam.

Personalities

Natalie Cole: Some Crazy Hazy Days of Summer

By Jeffrey Robinson
International Herald Tribune

MONTE CARLO — She is one of five children. Her older sister is doing some acting. Her younger brother is doing some directing. Her twin sisters, now 19, are as she says, "not in show business; they're being very normal." Her mother Maria was once a singer with the Duke Ellington Orchestra and about 10 years ago she went back to singing. "She was successful, got bored, and quit. She lives in the East. My mother's a big Back East fan."



Natalie Cole: The King and I.

Her father was Nat King Cole. Natalie Cole is 31. She was 15 when he died. Twenty years ago she came here to hear her father sing. This month she headlined a pair of shows at the Sporting Club. Twenty years ago she sang with her father for the first time. "He was doing a musical revue at the Greek Theater in Los Angeles. Until then he didn't even

know I could sing. He heard me and put me in the show." Next month she is headlining a show at the Greek Theater, "and I will do some of my father's songs, just like I did them here. It's the first time I've done this. I've been careful about not singing his songs in the past because I've never wanted to play on his name. But now I think I'm well enough established that I can sing a medley, 'Mona Lisa,' 'Unforgettable,' 'Lazy Crazy Hazy Days Of Summer.' All those wonderful songs he's remembered for."

She grew up in Los Angeles, split her college years between the East and West coasts, and then "went on for graduate work at the school of hard knocks. I worked as a swimming instructor, waitress, sock salesman, all the usual before-show-business jobs." But singing was what she really wanted to do, so at the age of 25, she put her act together and took it on the road.

"I spent nearly three years touring America, hauling a band around with me, doing four shows a night, seven nights a week. I even drove the orange and white van we used for the instruments. I must have gone a couple of hundred thousand miles. But more importantly, I learned how to sing."

She admits, and quickly, that it would have been much easier for her if she had called in a few favors from friends of her father. "I didn't want that kind of help. People would have done it for my father, not for my talent. I wanted people to see me for myself. I turned down a lot of dates that my name could have gotten me. And I think in the end it paid off."

It must have because when she walked into a recording studio for the first time, the result was a

hit single. Natalie Cole was an overnight success, three years after she started to sing professionally.

Yet unlike a lot of stars' kids who try to follow in larger-than-life footsteps, Natalie Cole surprised a lot of people right from the beginning. Her first club date in New York was six years ago at Buddy's Place. She was the opening act of a bill headlined by the jazz singer Arthur Prysock. "I was afraid he'd blow the roof off the place," she recalled. "Please don't think I'm bragging, but that's what happened. It was even embarrassing because he had even heard of Natalie Cole in those days, and when I went onstage there was such a crush of people trying to get backstage to say hello and congratulate me, that no one was left in the room to listen to Arthur." A year later the opening act came back to New York as a one-woman show at the Winter Garden.

There is yet another Natalie Cole creation that's been doing fairly well these days. Her son Robbie will be 4 in October, and when she played in Las Vegas recently, he showed that Nat King Cole's grandson is ready to continue the dynasty.

"I worked concerts when I was pregnant with Robbie. Almost up to the eighth month, which is a recording studio three days before he was born. So he must have learned a few tricks on the way. He plays drums like nobody's business. He walks around the house doing shaboom shaboom, all the drum work, to all of my songs. He's so good I put him in my Vegas show. Can you imagine a 3 1/2-year-old strutting onto the stage, all dressed up, sitting down on a small stool and playing a lot of noise? And he milked those audiences for all the applause he could get!"

thought the first 10 rows would choke. Now I wear a lot of light-fitting clothes with straps, all of them made for me by designers who have too much to lose if anything pops."

There's a new Natalie Cole album due out soon. It's called "Happy Love" (Capitol) and one of the things she is pleased about is that a bunch of the songs on that album were written by her.

Singing Own Songs

"When it came time to pick songs for the new album, which is my ninth, my producer chose mine without even knowing I had written them. I'm very proud of that. We were going to call the album 'Wall To Wall Hits' but I got a little modest. In any case, two of the songs on that album, two of my songs, are already hit singles: "When a Man Loves a Woman" and "You Were Right, Girl." They have made the charts in the United States.

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Food

Cheese: Chèvre Extends Its Goaty Tang to the U.S.

By Patricia Wells
New York Times Service

MONTVALEZAN, France — Chèvre, that tangy, aromatic cheese formed from pure goat's milk, is suddenly in vogue in the United States. As if out of nowhere, a staggering and mysterious variety of chèvre has appeared on the U.S. scene, replacing Brie as the imported cheese most in demand.

Why the popularity? There are a range of reasons. In the United States, at least, economics is one of them. Since the beginning of last year, quotas have been imposed on all imported cheeses except for soft-ripened products such as Brie and Camembert, and except for 100 percent goat, sheep or buffalo milk cheese, which provide virtually no competition to U.S. cheese makers. The French, who produce almost all of the world's goat cheese, have been quick to encourage export, while importers have been quick to capitalize on the opportunity to offer Americans something new and different.

Measure of Authenticity

The French love their piquant goat cheese for another reason. The French cheese industry is slowly feeling the pains of industrialization, and despite such a trend, goat cheese has managed to retain a measure of handmade authenticity.

For the last six years, Georges and Madeleine Viannay and their three children have been raising goats in the Haute-Savoie, making chèvre and selling their earthy, barnyard-scented cheese as fast as they can tote it to local markets.

While 18-year-old Charal tends to the feeding and care of the 100-odd goats grazing in the steep and rocky hills of Les Rostiers, a few miles from the family farm, her father spends his time turning the 130-odd quarts of daily fresh goat's milk into stout cylinders of firm and pungent, creamy-yellow chèvre.

"We learned how to make chèvre from a book and by trial and error," explained Madeleine, who handles distribution of the cheese. Several days each week, she climbs into her battered Renault to sell the chèvre at outdoor markets in towns such as Annecy, Chamonix and Aix-les-Bains.

When the family moved to the region and bought a farm six years ago, they were looking for a business that would offer a modest country life as well as something to pass along to the children. Now, between building intricate stone

walls, designing and constructing simple additions to the house and the barn, the Viannays make goat cheese.

Each day from February to November — the milking season — Georges Viannay takes the milk from the previous evening's milking, combines it with the morning yield, adds natural rennet and lets the milk rest in a large vat for an hour. As soon as the mixture takes on the curd-like texture of cottage cheese, Viannay cuts the curds coarsely, lets it all rest a few hours, then pours the thick and lactic cream into two-cup plastic molds. The cheese is salted, then set to drain and dry for about 48 hours.

Next — often with the help of his sons, André, 20, and Willem, 22, who also handle the milking — he unrolls the fresh chèvre and removes it to the newly constructed drying and aging cave, which is just next to the family living room.

From the 130 quarts of daily milk, the family can make only about 24 cylinders of cheese, each of which will weigh about one pound when they go to market. Under cool and humid conditions, the chèvre will be turned each week to secure even ripening and within 10 to 12 weeks will have the fresh, grainy texture of a crumbling cheddar, and will take on a bumpy, grayish, natural rind.

"We could market it as fresh chèvre after just eight days, but we

prefer the taste and texture of the aged chèvre," Viannay explained.

Because the Viannays' cheese is made of 100 percent goat's milk, the family is allowed to market it as pure chèvre, an assurance that it is not mixed with, say, cow's or sheep's milk. Also, like most farm chèvres, or *chèvre fermier*, the Viannay cheese is an ever-changing product, and doesn't fit neatly into any of the historical names or categories assigned to goat cheeses. It's just fresh, simple, handmade chèvre.

There are more than 75 different varieties of chèvre. Even the mildest, most subtle and delicate chèvre has the unmistakable flavor of goat — a taste not everyone acquires easily. Some palates never take to it, perhaps put off by chèvre's sharp aroma and concentrated acidity.

But chèvre fits in with peasant fare as comfortably as with haute and nouvelle cuisine. The range of flavors and textures is surpassed only by the range of shapes and sizes. Chèvre comes mild, white and fresh, like a smooth thick cream; in tiny dried disks; in bumpy, mold-frosted pyramids; in big logs and little logs; in hazelnut-flavored ovals and cones; in the form of a heart, and in miniature cones hugging a twig of straw. One finds it wrapped in grape leaves, or steeped in marc — a type of brandy — or showered with candies

and preserved in oil. The sizes are almost always tiny, rarely weighing more than a few ounces.

Despite its reputation as a strong cheese, chèvre is exceptionally fragile, and does not keep well. It is not cured or aged like a Cheddar or a Parmesan. Rather, as it drains and dries, naturally, in cool, humid cells, it can be transformed from a mild, slightly lactic fresh cheese to a moderately pungent, semi-ripe one to a rock-hard, almost rank cheese reeking of acid and ammonia. The younger it is, the more supple and mild it is. The older it is the more dried and shriveled, the more aromatic and pungently flavored and the more esoteric.

Unfortunately, the popularity of chèvre has encouraged a good deal of mediocrity. There is a world of difference between an honest *chèvre fermier* prepared in season with milk just minutes old and that prepared in bulk, in factories year-round, with frozen or even dried goat's milk.

CURLY ENDIVE SALAD WITH BACON, GOAT CHEESE AND WALNUTS

This is a variation of the traditional French *salade frisée aux lardons*, prepared with frizzy-tipped endives, semi-cured bacon, or chunks of French-style bacon, or anchovies and plenty of vinegar. Any moderately firm goat cheese can be used.

- 6 ounces bacon, cut into 1/4-inch cubes
1 quart fresh greens, washed and dried (use either curly endive or a combination that might include curly endive, watercress, arugula and red-tipped lettuce)
1/4 cup red wine vinegar
1/4 cup olive oil (or to taste)
4 ounces moderately firm goat cheese, with rind trimmed, cut into 1/4-inch cubes
1/2 cup walnut leaves
freshly ground pepper to taste.

1. In a medium-sized frying pan over moderate heat, cook the bacon thoroughly. Remove bacon and drain on paper towels.
2. Allow the fat to remain in the pan, and with the heat still on, slowly add the vinegar, whisking quickly, then slowly add the oil, and continue to whisk until well blended. Turn off the heat.
3. In a large salad bowl toss the greens with the hot dressing.
4. Arrange the tossed greens on individual plates, then shower each salad with the bacon, goat cheese and walnuts. Season with freshly ground pepper and serve immediately.
Yield: 6 servings.

Art

Lost Oil Found 214 Years Later

PARIS — An oil painting by the 18th-century French artist Charles Joseph Natoire that disappeared 214 years ago has been uncovered, police officials said today. The officials said the 1746 work called "L'Union de la Peinture et du Dessin" ("The Union of Painting and Drawing") was recovered in May at the home of a Paris man arrested on charges of receiving stolen goods. The police said it was only last week that the painting was identified, following an extensive search through records at the Louvre Museum. According to the records, Natoire's painting disappeared around 1767. There was no explanation of what had happened to the painting in the interim.

Opera

'Orfeo' Staged in London

By Henry Pleasants
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Not the least fascinating aspect of the English National Opera's new production of Monteverdi's "Orfeo" has been the wide range of critical reaction. At one extreme we have had Peter Heyworth in The Observer hailing it as "an evening of revelation" and at the other extreme Max Lopert in the Financial Times dismissing it as "an evening of mind-boggling fury."

Other critics have reacted more moderately, their verdicts being generally favorable — with reservations. They are probably right. On one point all are agreed: the exemplary representation of Monteverdi's score by John Eliot Gardiner leading an ensemble of mostly authentic instruments and the soloists, doubling as chorus, through his own "realization" of what Monteverdi committed to paper.

Differences of opinion arise from David Freeman's production and the designs and costumes of Hayden Griffen and Peter Hartwell. Freeman's point of departure is the fact that "Orfeo" is the oldest extant opera, dating from 1607, and inspired by the efforts of the Florentine Camerata, less than a decade earlier, to rediscover the Hellenic blend of music and drama.

In this setting out to compensate for the static nature of the work as theater, Freeman has risked compromise or overstatement, except possibly in the American musical theater, but the ENO cast gallantly met the challenge, and emerged triumphant. In thus setting out to compensate for the static nature of the work as theater, Freeman has risked compromise or overstatement, except possibly in the American musical theater, but the ENO cast gallantly met the challenge, and emerged triumphant.

Golf Course, Tennis Courts, Health Spa, Marina, 'Elegant Club' Apartments from \$200,000 to \$2,000,000. Turnberry Isle Yacht and Racquet Club. P.O. Box 630578, Miami, Florida 33163 U.S.A. (305) 935-0300.

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Aug. 24. Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street. Columns include stock symbols, prices, and other market data.

McDonnell, U.K. Firm In Harrier Jet Venture

From Agency Dispatches LONDON — McDonnell Douglas Corp. and British Aerospace Ltd. have agreed on terms for the joint manufacture of 400 advanced Harrier jump-jet fighters...

COMPANY REPORTS

Revenue and profits, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated.

Table with columns for Country, Company, Year, Revenue, and Profit. Includes data for Japan (Toyota Motor), United States (Supermarkets General), and United Brands.

BUSINESS NEWS BRIEFS

Toyota Sees Sales Increase in Current Year

TOKYO — Toyota expects about a 5-percent increase sales in the year ending next June 30 after record turnover of 3.51 trillion yen (\$15.4 billion) last year, Toyota President Eiji Toyoda said Monday.

TWA Plans to Reduce Workforce by 2,200

NEW YORK — Trans World Airlines said Monday it will reduce its workforce by 2,200 this fall and winter because of the air traffic controllers strike and normal seasonal adjustments.

Chinese Report Offshore Oil, Gas Find

PEKING — The Ministry of Geology said Monday that promising signs of oil and natural gas have been discovered in the East China Sea.

Ciba-Geigy, S. Korea in Joint Venture

BASEL, Switzerland — Ciba-Geigy said Monday it agreed to form a joint venture with the South Korean government to produce organic pigments, pigment intermediates, pigment preparations and special dyes for the South Korean market and various export markets.

Intel Licenses Microprocessors to Fujitsu

SANTA CLARA, Calif. — Intel Corp. said Monday Fujitsu Ltd. of Japan will manufacture Intel's iAPX 86 and 88 advanced microprocessors under a technology agreement between the two companies.

Manufacturers Hanover Terms Headquarters

NEW YORK — Manufacturers Hanover Trust Co. agreed to sell its New York headquarters on Park Avenue to a joint venture of Republic New York Corp. and Salomon Brothers Holding Co for \$161 million, the companies said.

American Hospital Supply Buys Equipment Firm

NEW YORK — American Hospital Supply Corp. has agreed to buy Bentley Laboratories Inc. in an exchange of stock valued at about \$245 million, the two companies announced.

CURRENCY RATES

Table showing interbank exchange rates for Aug. 24, 1981, excluding bank service charges. Columns include currency, rate, and bank.



Sony's Electronic Camera Debuts

TOKYO — Sony Corp. introduced Monday a still color camera that uses magnetic video disks instead of film. The camera resembles a conventional one, but produces electronic signals on a tiny magnetic disk that can then be shown on a television screen or made into color photographs on a printer that is still being developed.

The new system was demonstrated at a news conference by Akio Morita, Sony's chairman and chief executive officer. Mr. Morita aimed the new camera at a model. After about a minute, he announced that he had taken 50 pictures, which were then shown on two large color television monitors.

Oil Companies Ask Britain to Determine Tax Policy Before Thinking of New Leases

LONDON — Oil companies operating in the British North Sea said the government Monday that it should sort out the oil-tax policy, which changed eight times in the past 18 months, before asking them to apply for any new licenses to drill in British waters.

A statement by the United Kingdom Offshore Operators Association, grouping British and U.S. oil companies, said it had written to the government on the issue. The association said it told Hamish Gray, energy minister of state, that members would not wish to be asked to bid for new drilling licenses "until the form and level of offshore oil and gas taxation has been satisfactorily resolved and uncertainties removed."

An association spokesman said, however, that the letter stopped short of being an ultimatum that no one would seek a new license bloc in the British North Sea until the government sorts out a long-term tax policy, now the subject of negotiations with the companies.

The industry was particularly disturbed when the government imposed a supplementary tax on oil and gas earnings, and changed existing measures, in a 1981 budget that envisaged extra oil revenue of as much as £1 billion.

World Bank Mark Issue

FRANKFURT — West German banks have approved the private placement of a 100-million-Deutsche mark bond issue for the World Bank and have discussed a further bond issue, possibly for later this week, market sources said Monday.

European Gold Markets

Table showing gold options prices in \$/oz. for various European markets.

Valuers White S.A.

1, Quai du Mont-Blanc 1211 Geneva 1, Switzerland Tel. 31 02 51 - Telex 28 205

European Options Exchange

Table showing gold options prices in \$/oz. for various European markets, including series, price, and date.



Sony's Electronic Camera Debuts

The disks can be removed from the camera at any time and later re-inserted for further picture taking without any danger of recording over previous images, Mr. Morita said. Sony says recorded material can be erased from the disk, and the disk re-used with no deterioration of picture or color quality.

The reusable magnetic disks, comparable to the film in conventional cameras, will sell for about \$2.60 each and the viewing apparatus needed to show the image on a television screen would go for \$215, he said.

Oil Companies Ask Britain to Determine Tax Policy Before Thinking of New Leases

LONDON — Oil companies operating in the British North Sea said the government Monday that it should sort out the oil-tax policy, which changed eight times in the past 18 months, before asking them to apply for any new licenses to drill in British waters.

A statement by the United Kingdom Offshore Operators Association, grouping British and U.S. oil companies, said it had written to the government on the issue. The association said it told Hamish Gray, energy minister of state, that members would not wish to be asked to bid for new drilling licenses "until the form and level of offshore oil and gas taxation has been satisfactorily resolved and uncertainties removed."

An association spokesman said, however, that the letter stopped short of being an ultimatum that no one would seek a new license bloc in the British North Sea until the government sorts out a long-term tax policy, now the subject of negotiations with the companies.

The industry was particularly disturbed when the government imposed a supplementary tax on oil and gas earnings, and changed existing measures, in a 1981 budget that envisaged extra oil revenue of as much as £1 billion.

World Bank Mark Issue

FRANKFURT — West German banks have approved the private placement of a 100-million-Deutsche mark bond issue for the World Bank and have discussed a further bond issue, possibly for later this week, market sources said Monday.

European Gold Markets

Table showing gold options prices in \$/oz. for various European markets.

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European Options Exchange

Table showing gold options prices in \$/oz. for various European markets, including series, price, and date.

Stock and Bond Prices Dive In N.Y. Over Interest Fears

NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange followed bond prices into a tailspin in what was being called a "blue Monday" as investors' gloom deepened over the outlook for interest rates.

The dollar climbed on the expectation of persistent high rates and the price of gold fell. The Dow Jones industrial average, which lost 7.80 points Friday, fell 20.46 points Monday to close at 900.11, its lowest since July 11, 1980.

The NYSE volume was 42.5 million shares, compared with 37.67 million traded Friday. Energy issues, which figured recently in considerable takeover speculation, were clobbered. Volume leader Exxon closed off 1/4 to 3/4, Cities Service was off 5/8 to 3/4, Mobil off 1/4 to 2/4, Union Oil off 1/4 to 3/4 and Standard Oil of California off 2/4 to 3/4.

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Bankers Say U.S. Rates Not Likely to Fall Soon

NEW YORK — Hopes are fading fast for a significant drop in interest rates any time soon. Despite earlier forecasts of gradually declining rates this summer, many bankers and economists now warn that the long-awaited decline still is nowhere in sight.

Bankers say it is unrealistic to expect lower rates at a time when both the U.S. government and corporations are continuing to borrow heavily and when the Federal Reserve is keeping a tight grip on the availability of credit. Furthermore, many financial analysts argue that the Reagan administration has badly underestimated its budget deficit for fiscal 1982, which begins Oct. 1 and that the Treasury will be forced to borrow even more than it has announced.

"As bad as things are, they will probably get worse," predicted Philip Braverman, a vice president of Chase Manhattan Bank. "The top in rates almost certainly still lies ahead," he warned.

Mr. Braverman and other analysts insist that the Fed cannot afford to relax its restrictive credit stance significantly at this point because that would reignite inflationary pressures. "The Fed is almost certainly too concerned with the resilience of the economy, the strength of credit demands, the step-up in money growth and the uncertain inflation impact of the tax cuts to risk even the appearance of a significant relaxation in restraint," Mr. Braverman said.

The Fed's policy-making arm, the Federal Open Market Committee, met last Tuesday to review strategy. The Fed will not release a summary of the meeting's decisions for about a month. But a growing number of analysts say the committee probably voted against any meaningful changes in its credit policies.

"I think the Fed voted to keep the status quo," said Timothy Howard, vice president and senior financial economist of Wells Fargo Bank in San Francisco. The likelihood of any significant decline in rates "isn't very good for at least the next month or two," he added.

The latest Fed statistics on money and credit, released Friday, helped reinforce this view, several economists and bankers said. Contrary to most analysts' forecasts, the Fed reported that the nation's basic money supply, as measured by M1-B, increased \$800 million in the week ended Aug. 12.

Most analysts had been betting on a decline of \$500 million to \$2 billion. The latest increase came on top of a \$5.1 billion jump the week before.

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"Service to the individual". Cash Currency Rate table with rates for various currencies. Akemi Investment Management. P.O. Box 593, 8027 Zurich, Switzerland. Tel.: 01/311.94.46 or 01/311.94.47 - Telex: 58 598 (Akmi CH).

AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Aug. 24

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

Main table of AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices for August 24, 1981, listing various stocks and their prices.

U.S. COMMODITY PRICES

U.S. Commodity Prices section including Chicago Futures, International Monetary, Eurocurrency Interest Rates, and London Commodities.

Selected Over-the-Counter section listing various over-the-counter securities and their closing prices.

Paris Commodity section listing various commodities traded in Paris and their prices.

Cash Prices section listing various cash prices for different commodities.

Market Summary section providing a summary of market activity and key indicators.

Commodity Indexes section listing various commodity indexes and their values.

Dividends section listing dividend payments for various companies.

Standard & Poors section listing Standard & Poors ratings for various companies.

NYSE Index section listing the NYSE index and other market indicators.

AMEX Index section listing the AMEX index and other market indicators.

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Art Buchwald

The Spy Talk Show

WASHINGTON — I've been reading a lot of spy books this summer and they all seem to end the same way. "Then, Mussoff, it is agreed. You will come to the United States and tell us everything you know about Vorinsky's circus in exchange for a new identity, and a house in McLean, Va."



Art Buchwald

"Yes, Savage. But one question. How did you know I was ready to come over to your side?" "Maria told us."

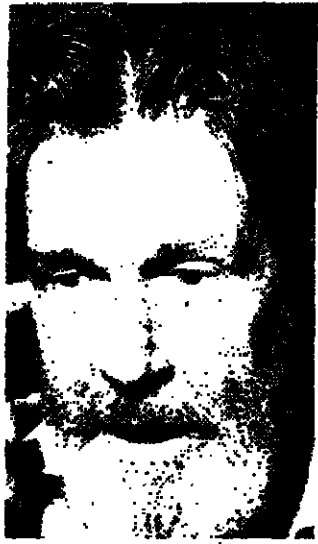
Wine Buyers Get Right to Taste In Massachusetts

BOSTON — Wine fanciers in Massachusetts now can let their taste buds decide which vintage to buy under a new state law that allows customers to sample wine in retail stores.

By Donald Henahan

The Random Cage

Some Uncertain Notes on the Consistency Of Inconsistency and Similar Matters 'For the Birds'



John Cage: Toss the ideas.

NEW YORK — At some point, John Cage must have decided he was not going to be one of the world's great composers so he invented a fallback career for himself. Perhaps it was after Arnold Schoenberg, his teacher, said he was "not a composer, but an inventor — of genius."

These are not the titles of musical works but of books in which Cage has verbalized, with his private blend of high seriousness and sly humor, the ideas that have unchained the imaginations of so many musicians and non-musicians in our time.

In his past writings, Cage has delighted in putting his most sober ideas and his most whimsical notions together in a salad bowl and tossing them wildly. In whatever order or non-order the ideas or words or letters came down, that was all right with Cage.

from the realms of music, theology, literature, architecture, psychology, and art, rather as he might collect a basketful of mushrooms.

He is a fervent and well-known picker of mushrooms, of course, who has learned which ones can be consumed without harm. His writings are strewn with references and allusions to these idols: Satie, Thoreau, Joyce, Mao, Meister Eckhart, Gertrude Stein, Norman O. Brown, Daisetz Teitaro Suzuki, Merce Cunningham, David Tudor, Schoenberg, LaMonte Young, Buckminster Fuller, Marshall McLuhan.

He is a kind of musical Kropotkin or Oscar Wilde, a provocateur and an energizer whose value lies in his genius for turning commonplace ideas upside down. He makes jokes that are both funny and serious at once.

PEOPLE: Blindness No Hindrance To Channel Waterskiers

Nigel Verbeek, 40, of London, and Gerald Price, 43, of Manchester, both blind, waterkied across the English Channel, taking just under four hours to cover a 23-mile zigzag course from Dover to Boulogne, France.

Former President Richard M. Nixon, accompanied by an entourage of about 30 people, including Secret Service agents, is visiting France's wine country. After a quick trip to Versailles Monday, Nixon will go to Reims today, then will stay two days in a chateau in the Bordeaux region.

Band leader Lionel Hampton will be saluted Sept. 10 with a White House reception and an evening gala that will be part of the 10th anniversary celebration of John F. Kennedy's death.

"Jingle Bells" is the most popular U.S. tune among the Chinese, even on a blistering summer day in Canton, says conductor Leigh Burns of the Oklahoma Youth Orchestra, just back from a two-week tour of China.

Frank Sinatra has filed a \$10-million damage suit against the publishers of the weekly tabloid The Star for an Aug. 18 cover story that was allegedly misrepresented as a "worldwide exclusive."

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